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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/589,233	01/16/2007	Fabrizio Giannotta	FLGDK29.002APC	4530

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EXAMINER	
RAGHU, GANAPATHIRAM	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1652	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/06/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/589,233	GIANNOTTA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	GANAPATHIRAMA RAGHU	1652	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *1* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 January 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-12,15-23 and 25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-12,15-23 and 25* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claims 1, 4-12, 15-23 and 25 are pending.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I: Claims 1, 4-12 and 15-23 in part, drawn to an isolated polynucleotide which codes for at least a part of a bifunctional hybrid active-site serine β-lactamase protein, wherein β-lactamase protein is bearing at least one heterologous sequence.

Group II: Claim 25, drawn to an isolated polypeptide comprising at least a part of a bifunctional hybrid active-site serine β-lactamase protein, wherein β-lactamase protein is bearing at least one heterologous sequence.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

An international or a national stage application containing claims to different categories of invention will be considered to have unity of invention if the claims are drawn only to one of the following categories:

1) A product and a process specially adapted for the manufacture of said product or

2) A product and process of use of said product; or

3) A product, a process specially adapted for the manufacture of said product and a use of said product; or

4) A process and an apparatus or means specifically adapted for carrying out the said process; or

5) A product, a process specially adapted for the manufacture of said product and an apparatus or means specifically designed for carrying out the said process.

37 CFR 1.475(c) states: If an application contains more or less than one of the combination of categories of in an invention set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, unity of invention might not be present.

In addition, the PCT does not provide for multiple products or methods within single application, therefore, unity of invention is lacking with regard to Groups I-II; see 37 CFR 1.475. 37 CFR 1.475 (d) also states: If multiple products, processes of manufacture or uses are claimed, the first invention of the category first mentioned in the claims of the application and the first recited invention of each other categories related thereto will be considered as the main invention in the claims, see PCT Article 17(3)(a) 1.47(c).

37 CFR 1.475(e) further states; the determination whether a group of invention is so linked as to form a single inventive concept shall be without regard to whether the inventions are claimed in separate claims or as alternative within a single claim.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or

corresponding special technical feature for the following reasons: The polynucleotides of Group I and the polypeptides of Groups II do not share a corresponding special technical feature even though the polynucleotide encodes the polypeptide, because the prior art clearly teaches isolation and purification of polynucleotides encoding the polypeptides comprising at least a part of a bifunctional hybrid active-site serine β-lactamase protein, wherein β-lactamase protein is bearing at least one heterologous sequence (see Murray CJ., WO 03/105753 A2 in IDS, see pages 55-57 and claims, pages 83-84). Therefore, the only shared technical feature of these claims, polynucleotides encoding at least a part of a bifunctional hybrid active-site serine β-lactamase protein, wherein β-lactamase protein is bearing at least one heterologous sequence does not constitute a special technical feature as defined in PCT Rule 13.2 as it is not a feature which defines a contribution of the claimed invention makes over the prior art.

Searching more than one of Groups I-II would represent a burden on the Office for the following reasons. Because the products of Groups I-II do not share a special structural and functional feature, a search for any one said product would not encompass a search for any other said product. Thus, the search for more than one of Groups I-II would be a burden on the Office. These inventions lack Unity of Invention for the reasons given above. Furthermore, each invention has acquired a separate status in the art due to their recognized divergent subject matter and, thus, searching more than one invention would be a burden on the Office. Therefore, restriction for examination purposes, as indicated, is proper.

Election of Sequence

Group I contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct sequences of the claimed invention: the various sequences recited in the claim 21 (polynucleotide sequences with SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 39 and 41) have specific activities.

Similarly, the various sequences recited in the claim 23 (polynucleotide sequence with SEQ ID NO: 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35). Furthermore these sequences have different structure and function. The above products can be used exclusive of each other such that they do not share unity of invention under 37 CFR 1.475.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372 to elect a single appropriate disclosed SEQ ID NO: from claim 21 and claim 23 i.e., any combination of two sequences encoding for one β-lactamase protein and one heterologous sequence associated with the group for prosecution on the merits to which the claims are restricted. Note that this is a restriction requirement to sequence and NOT a species election.

> MPEP 803.04 states: Nucleotide sequences encoding different proteins are structurally distinct chemical compounds and are unrelated to one another. These sequences are thus deemed to normally constitute independent and distinct inventions with the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 121. Absent evidence to the contrary, each such nucleotide sequence is presumed to represent an independent and distinct invention, subject to a restriction requirement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 121 and 37 CFR 1.141et seq. It has been determined that 1(ONE) sequence constitutes a reasonable number for examination purposes under the present conditions. At present the huge number of submissions of claims directed to various sequences, such as nucleic acids or polypeptides, is so large that the election of sequence of this type is now deemed to be practically appropriate so as to not overwhelm the examination and search processes for such claims. Examination will be restricted to only the elected group and the elected amino acid /nucleotide sequence.

Species Election

This application contains claims directed to the following patentably distinct species of the claimed invention:

Group I, claim 22: The species are as follows:

Wherein the heterologous sequence is selected from:

a) being an epitope,

b) being a specific binding partner for antibodies,

c) being specifically recognized and bound by antibodies,

d) having a binding affinity to earth and alkali and metal ions,

e) having enzymic activity,

f) being a toxin,

g) bearing a glycosylation site,

h) bearing a glycosylated peptide,

i) being a specific partner for any polypeptide or any ligand, and

j) having a binding affinity to dsDNA and ssDNA or RNA

The species of Group I (claim 22) have heterologous sequence with different functions and different structures and are patentably distinct; searching for all the species would impose a serious search burden. The species are independent or distinct because claims to the different species recite the mutually exclusive characteristics of such species. In addition, these species are not obvious variants of each other based on the current record.

Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution from, i.e., from a) to j), on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if

no generic claim is finally held to be allowable. Currently, Group I, claims 1, 4-12 and 15-20 are generic.

There is an examination and search burden for these patentably distinct species due to their mutually exclusive characteristics. The species require a different field of search (e.g., searching different classes/subclasses or electronic resources, or employing different search queries); and/or the prior art applicable to one species would not likely be applicable to another species; and/or the species are likely to raise different non-prior art issues under 35 U.S.C. 101 and/or 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species to be examined even though the requirement may be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) **and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected species**, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

The election of the species may be made with or without traverse. To preserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the election of species requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse. Traversal must be presented at the time of election in order to be considered timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which of these claims are readable on the elected species.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the species unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other species.

Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of an allowable generic claim as provided by 37 CFR 1.141.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Final Comments

To insure that each document is properly filed in the electronic file wrapper, it is requested that each of amendments to the specification, amendments to the claims, Applicants' remarks, requests for extension of time, and any other distinct papers be submitted on separate pages.

It is also requested that Applicants identify support, within the original application, for any amendments to the claims and specification.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ganapathirama Raghu whose telephone number is 571-272-4533. The examiner can normally be reached between 8 am-4: 30 pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nashaat T. Nashed can be reached on 571-272-0934. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300 for regular communications and for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of the application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-1600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Ganapathirama Raghu/
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1652